

VOLUME 40

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THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.
PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE.

At a recent Gough memorial service one of the speakers defined prohibition and the third party movement. He said that the term prohibition had been applied to the third party adherents at the expense of all temperance workers and believers who did not endorse the political temperance party. Frequently men who professed prohibition and preached total abstinence were denounced by the radical temperance workers as inconsistent and lacking the courage to vote their principles. This was an injustice to the great mass of temperance people outside of the third party fold.

The question of judgment as to a practical or impractical measure controls the action of the conscientious man, on the great moral question of temperance. The prohibition party as organized contains but a fragment of the country. The fact that the state anti-prohibition law, employed in the interests of the brewers, failed to secure an audience of any magnitude at a recent lecture in our city, ought to convince the most skeptical that anti-prohibition when discussed from a public platform, is as unpopular at least as radical third party prohibition under similar circumstances.

The time is very distant, if at all forthcoming, when national prohibition will assume proportions of any magnitude. America, in its accepted significance, means not only the home of representatives from almost every nation under the sun, but in our municipalities, it also means control of the reins of government. This state of things exists because of the encouragement extended, and as a nation we accept the situation, and are satisfied with it.

We may wonder the character and elevate the morals of communities in various channels, which are always open for practical and successful work. In these channels, in every portion of our land, are found workers, whose untiring efforts are telling for good on all the great moral questions of the day. This band of workers is not a handful, but constitutes a vast army of men and women of clean hands and pure hearts, whose influence is felt and acknowledged. Practical prohibition is a part of the creed of this element to society, and it is in active sympathy with every reformatory measure of the third party adherents except the political issue on temperance.

CHARACTERISTIC GENEROSITY.

Whatever we may lack as a nation, in one element worthy of imitation we always abound, namely, a spirit of generosity, which springs to the surface at the slightest pretext, causing the heart of every American to pulsate a little more rapidly. This national characteristic has been called into active prominence by the recent cyclone which swept over a portion of our neighboring state, bearing in its wake desolation and destruction. The loss of property in two of the unfortunate towns amounts to about \$150,000. In less than a week the towns of Minnesota have contributed \$50,000 for relief and still the good work goes on. The town of Sauk Rapids is being rapidly rebuilt and the practical sympathy expressed on every hand inspires courage and hope in the dark hour of financial loss and bereavement.

We build monuments to the memory of our national dead and provide for their families with a lavish hand, but the brotherhood of our common humanity never shines out quite so conspicuously as when pestilence or calamity sweep over a portion of our land. This impulsive spirit which prompts generous deeds and sometimes extravagant expenditure, is frequently criticized as "American impetuosity," but the fact remains that in the exercise of this characteristic generosity the great heart of the American people throbs with pride, and the manifold chord of sympathy which encircles our land is strengthened at every point. The boundary lines of section or party are never so indistinct as in the bright light of generous giving.

Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 11,900,405 bushels of wheat 3,870,204 bushels of corn, 292,772 bushels of oats, 103,104 bushels of rye and 57,076 bushels of barley making a grand total of 16,552,461 bushels, against 17,683,227 bushels a week ago, and 18,000,929 bushels at this period last year. New York and Brooklyn warehouses are stored with 4,671,962 bushels of wheat, 2,754,793 bushels of corn, 355,421 bushels of oats, 72,836 bushels of rye and 91,724 bushels of barley. Visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada: Wheat 45,919,129 bushels, corn 15,254,420 bushels, oats 1,791,438 bushels, rye 430,451 bushels, barley 765,592 bushels. During last week the stocks decreased 1,862,745 bushels of wheat, 1,253,284 bushels of corn, 415,118 bushels of oats, 65,551 bushels of rye and 129,421 bushels of barley. Exports from last week's seaboard ports last week included 122,100 barrels of flour, 1,375,103 bushels of wheat, 1,707,700 bushels of corn, 60,400 bushels of oats, 5,000 barrels of pork, 5,848,700 pounds of lard, and 7,963,630 pounds of bacon.—Chicago Journal.

The greatest foe of American people is consumption; its victims number many thousands each year. Physicians and druggists have at last found a remedy which they feel justified in recommending. This is Dr. Bilew's Positive Cure, which cures consumption in stages that other remedies are of no benefit. It cures cough, chills and throat and lung disease quickly and safely, price 50 cents and \$1.

You can buy outlying property in this city now at your own price. With street cars running past it a few months hence its price and value will be increased fifty per cent. Propositions are now in order. O. E. BOWLES.

DERIDED THE GOVERNOR.

CHICAGO STRIKERS STOP A TRAIN IN HIS PRESENCE.

And Receive His Speech With Derisive Yells—Talks About Calling Out the Militia—The Strikers "Box" the Whole Situation So Far—Ponderfully Before the Congressional Committee.

Chicago, April 21.—Governor Oglesby arrived at the Pullman hotel Tuesday morning from Springfield, and shortly afterwards had a private conference with Sheriff Hancock and the Lake Shore railroad officials on the subject of the Lake Shore switchmen's strike.

"I have no anticipation of serious trouble with the strikers," said the governor after the conference. "Of course the railroad people want the interference of the strikers with all their might, and they are not to be deterred by that. But I can't say what action will be taken until the necessity arises. It may be necessary to call out the militia. If it does become necessary I will do it. The militia has the power at its command and it is the province to maintain the peace in his country without aid from the state. He can call on every able-bodied man to assist in maintaining order and could easily muster a force here superior to the entire command of state troops."

Shortly before noon an engine was taken up to Thirty-third street to clear the tracks of the cars which were blocked there Monday. A number of strikers and outsiders, however, pulled the pins and refused to allow the engineers to take the cars out. An attempt was made to force the engine through to the round house. It appears to be the determination of this company to fill all the places of strikers with new hands. The strikers' side says that all decent men who have come out to go to work will be taken care of by the Switchmen's union.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a special train having on board the governor, Sheriff Hancock and the railroad officials proceeded to Forty-third street, the governor desiring to witness an attempt to make up a train and start it. The governor made a speech to the strikers, cautioning them to keep their hands off the cars, and the strikers had the privilege of persuading engineers not to take out engines, but any attempt to pull pins or any act of violence would be met with the force of the law. The governor's speech was received with derisive yells, and when the engine came out of the round house it had not proceeded more than seventy-five feet when it was stopped by a mob of strikers who had a down strike, and the engine and indeed the engineer to return to the round house. At South Chicago the striking switchmen induced the engineer of the west bound local to switch the whole train at that point.

President Potter, of the South Chicago rolling mills, during the afternoon attempted to move twenty-five cars of coke from the Lake Shore cars, but was prevented by the strikers. He claimed that he had only enough of coal on hand to run his mill for eighteen hours, and unless he was allowed to move the coke from the Lake Shore tracks to the mill he would have to shut down, thereby throwing 1,500 men out of employment. The South Chicago strikers put themselves in communication with the strikers in the city, but Mr. Potter was not allowed to move his coke. A committee from the strikers afterward investigated Mr. Potter's grievances and learned that he had four or five days' supply of coke on hand.

The governor, in an interview Tuesday, said he thought the strikers had a bad case, and that he told them so. He said they had no right to demand the discharge of men who worked and earned their money simply because they did not belong to an organization. Being asked if he would call out the militia, he said such a thing had not been considered yet.

The governor of the town of Leno has made a formal demand upon Sheriff Hancock for such action as shall stop the interference with trains. When the sheriff said he had not decided to do so, but that he probably that this call will precipitate matters, and the question whether trains can run without the consent of strikers be settled in the near future.

TACKLED THE QUESTION.

The Congressional Committee Wants to Know, You Know—Mr. Fowler's Pretense.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 21.—The committee which is charged with inquiring into the causes of the Southern railway strike held its first meeting Tuesday to hear testimony. There was much difficulty obtaining a room, which was finally fixed in the Congressional hotel, and consequently it was past 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, when the meeting was held. The committee consists of Curtis of Pennsylvania, chairman, and Burns of Missouri, Crain of Texas, Outwater of Ohio, Stewart of Vermont, Parker of New York, and Buchanan of New Jersey. Several members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor were present, among them Fowler, Hayes and Turner. Wager and Swagay were present as counsel for the railway, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith and three other ladies as representatives of the Women's league.

Mr. Fowler was the first witness called, and he gave a history of the troubles on the Gould roads in the southwest, centering the grievances claimed by the men and the charge that the Missouri Pacific had not kept its agreement of last year, which he read and pointed out wherein the company had violated it. He said the Knights of Labor was organized to prevent the execution of capital upon labor. He did not advocate strikes, except as a last resort, favored arbitration and had recently legislated to restrain boycotts. He accused all the remedy for the strike, which he said was a trouble, but could prepare a statement on that subject in a month, if at home, which would be intelligent and perhaps interesting. The Knights of Labor he said, did not countenance law-breaking and would be ready to punish its own members, therefore as any one else. Mr. Fowler's statement contained nothing new but was listened to with interest by the committee. No other witness was examined during the session and Mr. Fowler is still on the stand.

SHOT AT THE SENTRIES.

Another Attempt at Assassination in East St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 21.—About 9 o'clock Wednesday morning T. E. Lyons and Frank Little, sentries in the Vandall yards at East St. Louis, were fired upon by supposed strikers. One of the bullets passed through the arm of Lyons, and the other passing through the leg of Little's cloak. Before they could bring up their guns a third report was heard, the bullet passing just above Little's head. The shots seemed to have come from persons concealed behind a lot of logs-car on the opposite side of the street, and the sentries fired four shots in that direction.

At the first report of their guns they say they saw two men spring behind some cars on an adjoining track. A skirmish line was immediately thrown out, but no one captured or seen.

The New York Street Car Strike.

New York, April 21.—The Third Avenue railroad cars stopped running Tuesday night, the company not wishing to subject the third avenue police to another sleepless night in protecting their property. The cars run at intervals of five minutes all day without serious interruption.

BOYCOTTERS IN COURT.

New York, April 21.—The grand jury have presented indictments against the boycotters of Mrs. Gray, the Hudson street tailor, seven of them were arraigned before Recorder Smith. They pleaded "not guilty," and were held in \$500 bail, the penalty on conviction for the offense charged is by fine ranging from \$50 to \$500 or imprisonment from one day to one year.

LOCK-OUT IN THE SHOE BUSINESS.

MARLBORO, Mass., April 21.—Last fall the lock-out at the A. S. Howe shoe factory at Marlboro struck for an increase. A strike of price was agreed upon to remain in force until April 1. The strikers then demanded higher prices, but were refused. The factory was closed, and it is now announced that it will not reopen for six months. Two hundred employees are out.

ADVANCE OF WAGES IN THE COKE BUSINESS.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—At a meeting of the coke syndicate in this city Tuesday afternoon, it was agreed to advance the wages of all employees from 5 to 100 per cent. The price of coke will probably be advanced \$1.50 per ton.

JAY GAMBEL'S SYMPATHY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.—Jay Gambel sent a check for \$500 to Hamilton Williams, a deputy sheriff who was wounded while defending the rum-runners at Argenta from an attack of strikers.

MANDALAY IN FLAMES.

One-third of it destroyed by Native Incendiaries—Many of Them Killed.

HAWAII, April 21.—The city of Mandalay was set on fire at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning by fifty followers of King Kalakaua, who were celebrating the Burmese New Year, which was generally observed by the natives. The fire was started in several places and spread rapidly. Hundreds of houses were burned, including the treasury, the postoffice and other buildings, while the palace was not injured. At least one-third of the city was destroyed. The British soldiers garrisoning the city pursued the natives beyond the walls and killed many of them.

MADE DESPERATE BY POVERTY.

Determined Suicide of a Contemned Officer's Widow.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Mrs. Anna Bell, widow of a Confederate officer who was killed during the war, committed suicide Tuesday in her room at 21 East Twenty-fifth street on account of poverty. She was highly educated and had gained her living as governess, but of late had been without a position.

INVESTIGATION OF OVERWORK.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Capt. S. C. Chubb, president of the Wiggins Ferry company, and who was also until a few weeks ago president of the Missouri Republican company, was declared of sound mind Tuesday by a jury of his friends. The jury consisted of Capt. Chubb's friends, and the verdict was returned after a hearing of the case. Capt. Chubb is only about 40 years of age, and reported to be worth \$20,000. His present condition is the result of overwork.

KILLED WITH A BULLHORN CO.

SHIRLEVILLE, Ind., April 21.—Press Cochran was killed Tuesday at Fairland by M. E. Anderson, a saloon keeper. The two were in a saloon playing pool, when a quarrel ensued. Anderson struck Cochran back of the ear with a Bullhorn cow, killing him almost instantly. Anderson made his escape to the woods, and is now at large.

FIGHT WITH MONSIEURS.

LIMBUCK, April 21.—A party of moonlighters, numbering forty, fired upon six police patrolmen at Limbuck, near this place, Monday. The police returned the fire and the moonlighters fled. They were pursued and four of them arrested. Several of those who escaped were wounded.

NOT AN IDEAL BILL, BUT WILL DO.

DENVER, April 21.—At a meeting of the National league held here Tuesday night, Lord Mayor T. D. Sullivan, speaking of the home rule measure, said that the bill was not perfect, but it was still one that Ireland might honorably accept.

RE-PRESENTED ARTIST.

NEW YORK, April 21.—At ex-President Arthur's residence Tuesday evening the attendant said in regard to Mr. Arthur's condition: "He is greatly improved. He sits in a chair part of the time and walks about a little. There is not the slightest cause for alarm in regard to his illness."

DEATH OF MAGGIE MITCHELL'S FATHER.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Charles Mitchell, aged 82 years, father of Maggie Mitchell, the actress, died here Tuesday morning. Miss Mitchell will have the body taken to Greenwood for interment.

A WAVE OF DESTRUCTION.

ROLLS WITHOUT WARNING THROUGH A BAY STATE VALLEY.

Fatal Consequence of Living Quietly Before a Work Dam—A Sudden Burst Results in a Terrible Catastrophe—Six Lives Lost—Others Missing—Rain Wrought.

LIE, Mass., April 21.—The hideous disaster of East Lee, two miles east of this town, was visited Tuesday morning by a catastrophe in its history. A flood burst upon the inhabitants at sunrise which wrecked three-fourths of the dwellings and mills in the place, took the lives of eleven or more of its people, and did damage estimated at \$200,000.

The town is situated on a brook, the outlet of Mill Pond, which supplies several paper mills with running power, dams being built all along the stream for four miles. The main dam has an area of about 150 acres and was very deep. The dam which held the water back was thirty feet high and twenty-two feet wide. It was built nine years ago, and of late has been considered unsafe, but things were

ALLOWED TO GO ALONG EASILY.

One reason being that the dam was so near the house, and consequently not under special observation, and people now are surprised to find how little they know of it or its dangers. They went along in their peaceful way, regarding their houses as the basis of the stream, which was eventually to become a path of death; and so the days passed.

Tuesday morning, a few minutes after 5 o'clock, a tremendous roaring was heard by every person at Lee. They at once surmised the cause, and the ringing of church bells and the blowing of whistles were soon heard around the whole town. It was supposed that George Pond, a large body of water, had broken away, in which event the town of Lee would have been in danger. This alarm in Lee awoke the people in East Lee, and they, hearing the crashing and roaring of water and rocks, although three or four miles away, rushed from their homes—some half-dressed, others almost naked, but all flying for their lives—and they were none too soon. The great mass of water

like a rushing river, sweeping everything before it, gully the sides, the roads, the meadows, and shattering rocks, trees, houses, everything conceivable, in its wild rush. The people of the town were in a panic. The water was in places from 20 to 30 feet in width, and where the waters bore on confined to narrow limits, the destruction was terrible.

A detailed account of the loss of property is impossible, for the scene of disaster defies description. From the dam, THE BUSTLING TOWNS, flow into a large swamp of fifteen acres, from the end of which led the outlet brook. At this point the descent is abrupt, plunging into the water. The brook turns like a snail on its way to the village, three miles away, and it was here that the fearful commotion occurred. The town the first obstacle encountered was a heavy iron and wooden bridge. Spectators who saw the wave as it advanced and struck this bridge, say that it was about twenty feet high and sixty wide. It completely overtopped the bridge and carried it away. Just below was the mill of John Dowd, which was completely wrecked. The dam was washed away, and with this added weight the waters rushed on. A row of houses, the house of Simon Dowd, a man of 70 years and rather infirm, had gone out a moment before to feed his chickens. He stepped but ten feet back of his house, but the water caught him and

SWEPT HIM TO DEATH.

His wife stood paralyzed at the sight, but unable to lift a finger. Mr. Dowd's house was turned up on its side, but the other inmates escaped serious injury.

The saddest incident of Tuesday was the fate of A. N. White, aged 50, his wife, aged 45, their daughter, aged 9, and the baby of 4 months. When the fearful avalanche of water struck the house White and his family had not risen. Their home was swept away without a moment's warning, and not a trace of it, not even the foundation stones, remains. The initial body of the man was found lodged in the corner of a tree, two miles from home. The body of his wife was forced by the swift current through the window of Garfield's paper-mill, a mile below her home, and was found lying in the machinery that four men had a half hour's work to extricate it. The skull was crushed, both arms broken in several places, the legs broken and bent in places, and the eyes mutilated. It was a fearful sight.

A woman, a young girl, and a strong man, who were at the sight, in the White, a pretty child, and much loved by the neighbors, met her death by drowning, but was badly bruised. The body of the infant child has not yet been recovered.

Mrs. Theodore King, about 44 years of age, was carried from her room and drowned. Mrs. Charles King, of Louisiana, was also carried away by the flood, and her body was recovered from a mass of debris. Mrs. McCormick, an invalid, was carried out of the house on a mattress. Just as they left the door the water burst upon them, and for a moment the two men holding the mattress, the woman and the baby, clung at her breast, were whirled along. Fortunately only the edge of the current struck the party, and in another second they were landed high upon a clattering bank.

During its awful course the torrent utterly wrecked half a dozen dwellings, and carried away the property of many. John White's carriage, and badly damaged Decker's, Verran's and Gilmore's paper-mills, and McLaughlin's machine shops.

The calamity is clearly the result of carelessness on the part of the owners of the water power, who had been notified of the dam's weakness. It throws a gross insult upon the people of the town, and paralyzes East Lee's industry. Besides the property loss of \$250,000, it will cost the town at least \$50,000 to repair the roads and pay costs.

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HOW WOULD THE ROAD DO HERE?

Some More of the Schoolboy Strike News.

BOSTON, April 21.—Sixty pupils of the south Boston public schools struck Monday for a single session. They marched in procession to the city proper where they tried to persuade the scholars of the Quincy and Brighton schools to join them. Failing there, they returned to south Boston where they had several banners paraded.

Tuesday morning they again assembled, and standing in a line across Beach and Knoll streets, prevented other boys from being by the police, but not as before labor and hangers and banners flying, marched by the Sunday and Brighton schools, singing and yelling. Before dispersing they opened the windows of Brighton school and stoned Mr. Mason, the assistant master, hitting, however, to hit him with the missiles.

THE GRABBER-MALLET-LOVE CASE.

STAMFORD, Me., April 21.—Corn Lee, through her attorney, Judge James Baker, applied to Judge Walker Tuesday for a writ of habeas corpus to secure her release, or at least to be admitted to bail. The writ was ordered and will be argued at Baltimore Thursday, at which place Corn is confined in jail. Judge Baker was accompanied by Mrs. Mallet, who will probably remain with Corn, who was reported as suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

George E. Graham in the Springfield jail was also sick enough Monday to require the attendance of a physician.

"I have been handling your preparation, Atholpore—for some time, and it has given satisfaction to those that use it for neuralgia and rheumatism. I have recommended it," is the testimonial of druggist J. B. Matthews, of Gregory, Me.

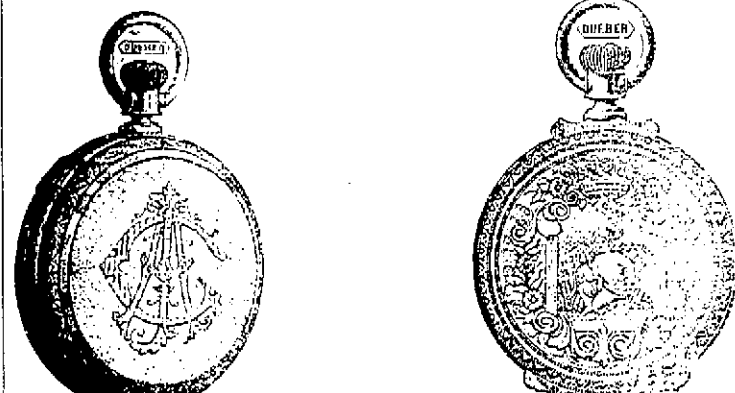
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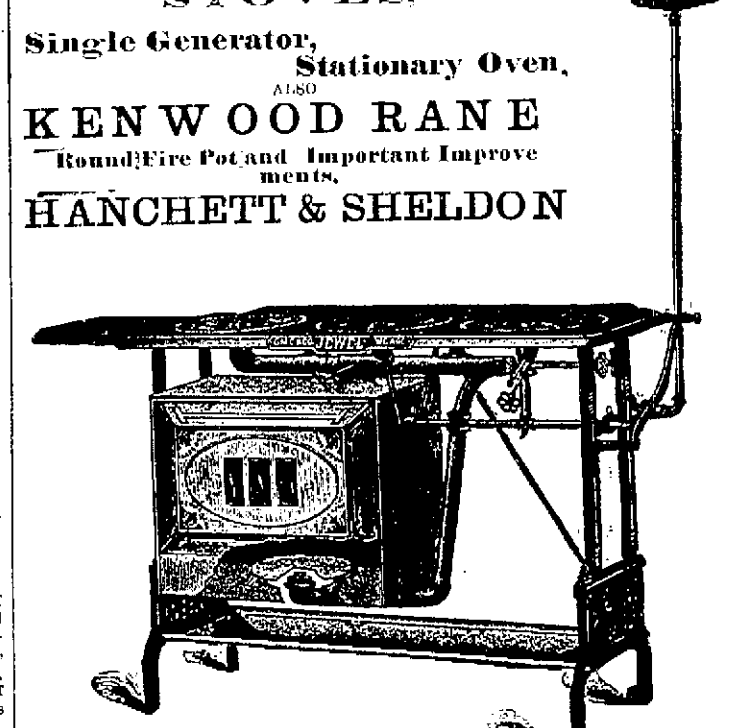
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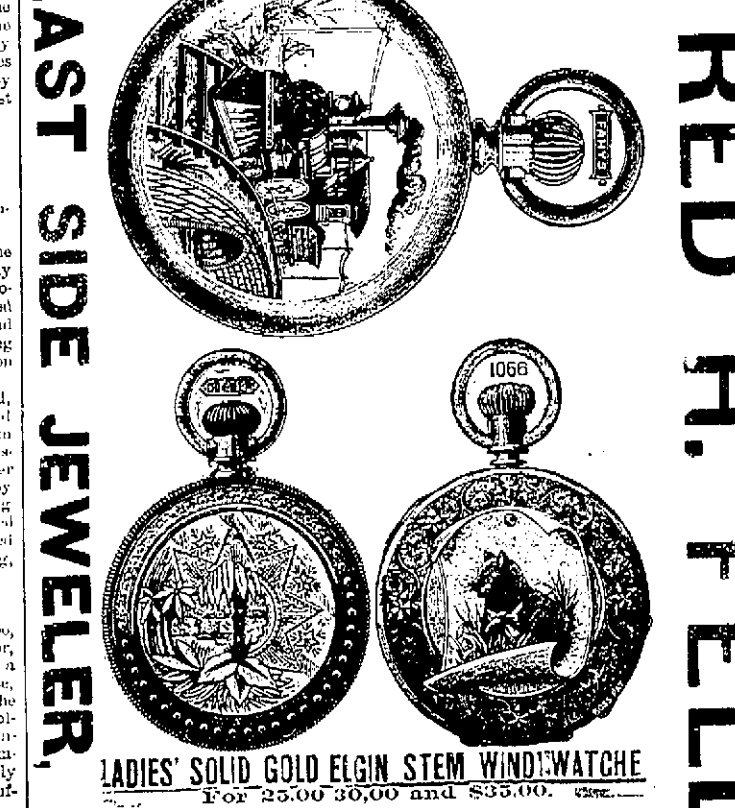
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